THE RAILROADS HALT ON IMPROVEMENTS

Said To Be The Result of Adverse Legislation.

LEGISLATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Penney to Stop Contemplated Improvements Estimated to Cost $25,000,000 — Work On the New York Terminals to Be Continued — The Two-cent Fare Bill.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special). — In view of the fact that the legislature of Pennsylvania is about to make it unlawful for a railroad to charge more than two cents per mile for passenger traffic in this state, and is also about to place a tax on anthracite and bituminous coal, the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is understood, is about to follow the example of other railroads and order several improvements now under way to be stopped. The cost of these improvements and others in contemplation, which have been and are to be cancelled, approximate $25,000,000. The work in New York is not likely to be halted.

In a statement just issued the Pennsylvania Railroad prepared the way for an announcement as to the holding up of improvements. This statement, which was issued on its face as a plan against the enactment of the two-cent fare law, in detail tells of the heavy increase in expenditure which the Pennsylvania will have to make as the result of higher prices for material and the increase in wages of its employes.

It is well known that the railroad company has given up all hope of blocking the passage of the two-cent bill, which has been approved by the state House of Representatives, and is now up for its third and final reading before the State Senate.

It is, therefore, not difficult to fathom the meaning of the statement.

In his annual report to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad company about a week ago, President James McCrea told of the stockholders before the company and suggested that it would be a "wise policy on the part of the company to reduce its capital expenditures to a minimum, avoid new undertakings and restrict its expenditures for the present to such as may be now under way and must be completed."

ON VERGE OF UPRISING.

Seditionary Societies Are Fomenting A Revolt.

Washington (Special). — From Shanghai advices received at the State Department it appears that the ruling dynasty in China is seriously alarmed over the effect of the spread of famine through the country, and the opportunity it offers to seditionary societies to enlist converts to the cause directed against the government.

The suffering of the people is used as capital. It is said, in that judicious assuaging of want places the persons given assistance under obligations to the societies. The government's inability to relieve suffering, it is said, has been magnified and the hardships of the people attributed to lack of sympathy by the government for the poor classes.

The information received here indicates that a propaganda has been organized to further the circulation of stories of the character outlined, and it is said that State Department officials fear that a spread of hysteria may engender a general uprising. If such should be the result the chief danger that the government might not be able to control the situation.

American and other foreign interests then would be jeopardized. So great is the concern that diplomatic and consular officials in China have been instructed to keep Washington advised in regard to the situation and every turn taken.

SANDERSON ACQUITTED.

A Parallel To The Thaw Case In Missouri.

Carthage, Mo. (Special).—Arthur Sanderson was acquitted of the murder of Dr. Solomon D. Meredith in Carthage on January 5 last.

Mrs. Sanderson testified that Dr. Meredith, the family physician, had made love to her when she went to his office to consult him, and had detailed her experiences with the doctor to Sanderson, who immediately left the house and soon returned with Dr. Meredith. Before Mrs. Sanderson, the husband accused Meredith of ruining his home and shot and killed the doctor.

In the arguments of counsel for the defense, a parallel with the Thaw case was drawn. Attorney Shannon said there was evidence of an orgy generated egg, in that the defendant thought himself invited and called on to avenge the ravishment of "his wife."

Big Blaze At Pottsville.

Pottsville, Pa. (Special). — Fire of unknown origin destroyed the brewery of the Union Brewing Company and the tenement houses of Thomas Wirmore, William Jones, George Reese and W. K. Shaeffer, in Pottsville, entailing a loss of $100,000. The fire threatened to destroy the town and assistance was sent from this city. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Harrison Gets 20 Years.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—Joshua Harrison was, Thursday, at Elizabeth City, N. J., sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for the kidnapping and murder of Kenneth Beasley, two years ago. A stay of execution was denied. The boy was a son of State Senator Beasley.

A bronze tablet commemorating the birth of Grover Cleveland was unveiled in this room in which he was born at Caldwell, N. J.

Born With 25 Digits.

Trenton (Special).—A son with twelve toes and thirteen fingers has just been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leon A. Shockley, of this city. There are seven fingers on one hand and six on the other and six toes on each foot.

Back From Panama.

New Orleans, La. (Special).—A party of congressmen who have been inspecting the Panama Canal arrived in the Mississippi River Sunday on the steamship Ellis from Colon.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Mrs. Frankie Taylor, who claimed to be promoting a big mining deal in West Virginia, was arrested in New York on the charge of beating the Hotel Lincoln out of a board bill.

After waiting at the church door in Nyack, N. Y., for the bride-elect, Otto Froelich, the expectant bridegroom, received a message that the young lady had changed her mind.

Ex-Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, said in New York that if managers of corporations were honest there would be no public hostility to them.

A special train filled with students on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad was wrecked at Claremont, Col., and 6 persons killed and 17 injured.

Count Constantine Podporski, a Pole of royal birth, was shot and killed by J. C. Hines, a miner from Nome, Alaska, Hines claiming the count had robbed him of his wife.

Train wreckers ditched the Chicago and New York Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Pittsburg.

Former United States Senator Burton has completed his six months' sentence in an Ohio jail.

Ten thousand dollars have been bequeathed to Princeton to establish two scholarships.

Miss Rose L. Fritz broke the typewriting record by writing 2,445 words in 30 minutes.

Nine girls were injured by a train cutting a trolley car in two in Detroit, Mich.

Fifty-four vessels went down off the Atlantic Coast during the winter.

Fire in the Pensacola (Fla.) Navy Yard caused a loss of $175,000.

The gold-and-silver model of the early Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad locomotive Daniel Webster, which disappeared mysteriously, has been returned to the White House, by order of the Chicago and Alton Road.

Stayward Fish, in an address to the students of the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, declared that President Roosevelt was in no way responsible for the Panic of 1907.

Albert C. Williams, formerly a professor in Illinois educational institutions, went to a poor-house after losing $12,000 in slot machines.

Burglars cut valuable pictures from the frames in the summer home of Henry Siegel, the New York merchant.

The Erie Railroad has stopped construction work owing to threats of hostile legislation.

Plans of the battleship Nebraska were stolen from a Pacific Coast shipyard.

Mrs. James Tolbert, wife of former Mayor Tolbert, of Fairmont, Ga., was assaulted and her two-months-old child was murdered by a negro.

It was testified that a firm of contractors made a profit of $124,645 for woodwork in 14 rooms in the Pennsylvania State Capitol.

Twelve hundred men employed by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, of Indiana, have struck for more wages.

The Plant of the Augusta Chronicle was destroyed by fire.

Foreign.

Unless the famine conditions in China are promptly relieved and the Chinese government aided in its work, there is grave danger of the seditionary societies fomenting an uprising that will menace foreigners and other foreign interests.

The assassination of Dr. Mauchamp at Morocco City, Morocco, was followed by a general attack upon Europeans, and the British consular agent was forced to flee upon the mob.

The conservative cabinet of Roumania has resigned and a Liberal ministry has been formed which will be able to deal with the troubles among the peasants.

The North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Steamship Companies have founded a new steamship line, to run between Fiume and New York.

Nicaragua reports that its forces have captured Choluteca, Honduras, and that President Bonilla has fled.

The Earl of Selbourne, British High Commissioner of South Africa, in a speech at the opening of the first parliament of the Transvaal colony, said the employment of Chinese would create the earliest possible moment.

The German gunboat Panther has come to Port au Prince, Hayti, to support the demands of the German Minister in connection with the treatment of certain German subject.

Hundreds of the Roumanian army reserves before responding to the call to the colors took part in the rioting and plundering in Moldavian cities.

The height of the Assuan Dam in the Nile is to be raised so as to assure the irrigation of another section of Northern Egypt.

The British Premier announced the government's decision against the project of tunneling the English Channel.

The Pope has consented to act as godfather to the expected child of the Queen of Spain.

A serious congestion of trans-Atlantic freight has resulted at Hamburg from the longshoremen's troubles.

Tribesmen fighting with the troops of the Sultan of Morocco have been defeated by the Ben Ismail tribesmen under the leadership of the brigand Vallenle.

Excavations made at Metafontine, in Southern Italy, disclosed a number of interesting Greek tombs.

The Nicaraguan minister denies that President Zelaya has authorized his soldiers to loot captured towns.

The French Chamber of Deputies adopted a motion for the publication of the contents of the archives seized at the papal nunciature in Paris.

Leroy Parke, an agent of the War Department, has been shipping Italians and Spaniards to the Canal Zone at the rate of 100 a month.

Woman suffragists tried to enter the House of Commons and the police were forced to charge the rioters. Fifty arrests were made.

Emmanuel Arena, a Corsican senator, and Adolph Brisson, a Paris journalist, were both wounded in a sword duel.

TOWNS BURNED PEOPLE KILLED

Roumanian Troops Shoot the Rioters Peasants.

100,000 JEWS ARE NOW HOMELESS.

Terrible Uprising of Peasants in Moldavia Against the Farmer's Trust—Because Some of the Landlords Are Jews the Mobs Attack All of That Faith—Troops Charge the Mobs.

Vienna (By Cable).—The seriousness of the situation in Northern Moldavia growing out of the agrarian disorders has not, according to the latest telegraphic reports reaching here from Czernowitz, on the border, been exaggerated.

From the estimates of the damages made it appears that 400 farms in Moldavia have been devastated, 8,000 fugitives have fled over the Roumanian frontier into Austria, and a total of 10,000 Jews are homeless.

The number of dead and wounded cannot be given accurately, but the latest reports give a total of about 85 men killed and in the neighborhood of 150 wounded.

The outbreak seems to have been partially suppressed in the district of Hotoshani, but the latest reports are that the movement is spreading southward into Wallachia and even into the Austrian crown land of Bokowina.

The Roumanian government is still sending troops into the afflicted district. Practically the entire province of Moldavia is involved.

Against Farming Trust.

The movement is really more agrarian than antisemitic. The peasants are in revolt against the great farming trust, which has leased half the cultivatable land in Moldavia. The Jewish landlords who control the trust happen to be Jews, and this fact brings the ire of the peasants down upon any and all Jews that they meet, and to this antipathy is added strong racial feeling arising from other causes.

On Thursday 500 peasants tried to invade Michalleni. In spite of the fact that there was a sufficient number of Roumanian troops in this town to stop the rioters, the peasants at first got the upper hand because the soldiers, acting upon the orders of the prefect of the town, were not permitted by their officers to open fire. In the face of the menaces of the furious peasants, however, some of the soldiers did fire, against orders. This volley killed 15 of the rioters and wounded 45, whereupon the peasants withdrew.

The Town Plundered.

A more successful attack was made at Vaslui, to the south of Jassy. Here a body of 2,000 peasants forced their way into the town. The prefect of Vaslui did not have sufficient troops at his command to stop the onward march of the infuriated countrymen. He stood a helpless witness while the rioters, in an incredibly short space of time, plundered practically all the buildings on the three principal streets of Vaslui and then set them on fire. The peasants had looted freely and the fire completed the work of destruction.

The prefect sent in a hurried appeal for reinforcements, and the peasants, in ignorance of this step, were permitted to remain in the town until the soldiers arrived. There then ensued a serious fight up and down the burned streets. The soldiers came out victorious, but 20 rioters were killed and many wounded, including the mayor of the troops, Major Calori, sustained serious injuries.

Heaps of Ruins.

The entire Roman district was up in arms. Here the authorities were powerless, and the peasants pillaged, burned and devastated everywhere. All the buildings in the villages of Balamesti, Herlesti, Holstent and Nineluseu were demolished, and the villages are now nothing more than heaps of ruins.

It is estimated that not less than 8,000 fugitives have crossed the frontier into the Austrian Province of Bukowina, where they are being cared for as well as possible.

LOCOMOTIVE KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Occurs In The Mixing House Of Powder Mill.

Dubois, Pa. (Special).—An explosion occurred in the Emporium Powder Mill, located two miles west of Emporium, Pa., which caused the death of six men. Those killed were Charles Eckles, James Thomas and Frank Hamilton, all of Emporium, and three unknown Italian laborers. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

The explosion occurred in the mixing house. There were 1,000 pounds of dynamite in the building, and the six men in it and their living were engaged in making dynamite by mixing nitroglycerine and wood pulp. The town of Emporium was shaken until windows fell in, and the jar was felt as far as St. Mary's and Driftwood, 20 miles distant.

When the men employed about other parts of the plant had recovered from the shock they were unable to find a vestige of the mixing-house, the six men who were at work there or any of their implements. There was nothing at the site of the building but a great hole in the earth 15 feet deep.

Not a scrap of the building nor a thread of clothing or particle of the bodies of the men was found. The loss to property was about $7,000.

Mrs. Sage Gives $150,000.

New York (Special).—The announcement of a gift of $150,000 by Mrs. Russell Sage to aid in the erection of the new auditorium at Russell Sage was made at a luncheon given by the trustees of the American Seamen's Friend Society. The building will be erected at West and Jane Streets, this city. Mrs. Sage also made a gift of $75,000 to the Syrian Protestant College, of Beirut, Syria.

Big-Gen. T. J. Wint Dead.

Philadelphia (Special)—Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Wint, United States Army, commanding the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, died suddenly at a hotel here. He was 62 years of age. General Wint's death was due to heart disease. He came to this city and entered the Presbyterian Hospital for treatment, but later engaged apartments at a hotel, where he was attended by a heart specialist.

Fighting Two-Cent Rate.

Jackson, Miss. (Special).—Judge Niles, of the federal court, issued a temporary injunction, on petition of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, restraining the Mississippi Railroad Commission from enforcing the order establishing a two-cent passenger rate on the interchangeable mileage basis, according to a recent act of the legislature.

An attempt was made to hold up the employes of the national bank of Johannesburg, but was foiled by the employes.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

President Roosevelt has signed orders for sweeping changes in the government of the Canal Zone, which will become effective April 15, and are expected to effect an annual saving to the United States of about $100,000.

President Roosevelt announced his disapproval of the holding of acquittal in the case of Capt. L. M. Koehler, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., who was charged with using disrespectful language toward General Wood.

L. C. Cummings, of Boston, had conference with Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in the interest of movement for government inspection of crews of licensed steamers.

Monograph issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the United States now ranks third among the world's exporters of manufactures.

The Francis Scott Key Memorial Association has been chartered to purchase and preserve the house in Washington where the author of the national anthem lived.

Brigadier General Arthur Murray, chief of Artillery, has been detailed on the joint board appointed in 1903 to consider matters relating to coast defenses.

The Postoffice Department issued an order debarring H. H. Harsha and the Harsha Co-operative Advertising Company from the use of the mails.

The Chinese legation has been officially notified of the birth of a son to the Chinese minister and wife.

The War Department announced sentences of dismissal from the Army by court-martial in the case of Francis C. Foote and Lieut. E. B. Crowne.

Mr. Luiz Arenas De Lima has been appointed first secretary of the Cuban legation.

Mr. Jesse Seligman, after an interview with the President, said that the letter of Mr. Marsh to him could not be relied on as a basis for any action to relieve the railroad situation, particularly as there appeared to be no similarity in the statements made to him by railroad presidents.

S. A. Ingraham, a veteran of the government in the Hermann case and one of the leading detectives who which attended his efforts to obtain patents to 12 homesteads in Oregon.

Twenty-nine new cases are filed against various railroads, charging violations of the safety appliance law, live stock shall not be left on cars without food for longer than 28 hours.

Steps are now under way in the General Land Office to cancel the claims of 160 homesteaders in several of South Dakota obtained possession of certain public lands.

The State Department received telegrams from a number of organizations in New York protesting against the sending of an army of pacificators to Cuba aggregate about $2,500,000.

The census report on cotton for the year 1906 shows that 13,239,677 bales have been ginned, an increase of 2,565,975 over the previous year.

All letter carriers of the rural delivery service, having routes 24 or more miles are to have pay increased to $900 per annum.

President Roosevelt in person emphatically denied that the recent visit of Governor Penney, of Illinois, was made or the purpose of launching Secretary Taft's presidential boom.

It is predicted that the agitators and vicious element will control the elections in Cuba and lead ultimately to an armed intervention.

President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, had an interview with the President on the railroad situation.

The United States army transport Buford will take a load of provisions at once to China for the relief of famine sufferers.

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UNITED STATES FORCES ARE LANDED

Our Marines Are Guarding Honduran Ports.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

As Tender of Good Offices Has Not Been Heeded by Belligerents, It Has Been Suggested to U. S. Government That Commissioners Investigate and Order Cessation of Hostilities.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

United States marines landed at three Honduran ports to protect American interests.

Both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of warring Central American states now covered by United States gunboats.

This precaution will prevent international complications growing out of the United States policy not to permit European demonstrations in the country.

Joint intervention by Mexico and the United States now in progress to consider matters relating to coast defenses.

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Patrolling The Coast.

From the meager dispatches received it appears that Commander Fullam has been cruising up the Honduran coast from east to west. He is understood to have landed a force of about 20 marines from the Marietta at Trujillo and 20 bluejackets at Celba, and then continued his course to Puerto Cortes. It is said that the dispatch to the Navy Department was sent by Commander Fullam before his departure from Celba, and that it indicated an intention on the part of the Commander to land a force of 15 or 20 men at Puerto Cortes upon his arrival there.

The Nicaraguan commander in charge of the invading force at the Honduras port, Trujillo, gave Commander Fullam his promise that American interests and all foreign interests there would be protected, and that trading vessels would be permitted to enter and leave the port without molestation, the same as before the transfer of the port by the Nicaraguan Navy.

The collier Nero has been left at Trujillo by Commander Fullam that he may serve as a base for the small landing parties. The commander also expressed the view, it is said, that no more vessels would be needed in the Caribbean than are there now.

Both Coasts Covered.

Both coasts of the warring Central American states now practically covered by American gunboats. In addition to the Marietta on the Honduras Caribbean coast, which is the point regarded as probable where the Paducah is further south on the Nicaraguan coast. The Pacific Coast side are the Princeton, which is patrolling the Nicaraguan coast, and the Albany, which is cruising off the Salvadorean and Honduran coasts.

Joint intervention by Mexico and the United States in the war which threatens to involve all Central America is now regarded as probable by diplomatists. Tenders of good offices on the part of the two great governments have not been heeded by Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, and it has been suggested to the State Department that Mexico and the United States should send plenipotentiaries to the warring countries to investigate the causes of the present war and order an immediate cessation of hostilities.

Unearths Pot of Gold.

Sergeant, Ky. (Special).—After a search extending over twenty years, Mary Jane Mullins, 60 years old, unearthed a pot containing $6000 in gold and silver coin, in an abandoned lot on the farm of her father, Silas Osborn, near here. Her father died twenty years ago leaving $10,000 buried upon the farm. She will distribute the search for the remaining $4,000. In the find are some rare and valuable coins.

Preacher Joins Union.

New York (Special).—The Rev. William Carter, pastor of the Madison Avenue Dutch Reformed Church, at Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, was admitted as a delegate to the Central Federation Union. Mr. Carter said he represented a union of over 100 clergymen, who desired to aid organized labor.

It is intimated that Secretary Cortelyou will refuse to accept railroad bonds as security for government deposits.

MAY END IN PROTECTORATE

Dark Picture of the Condition in Cuba.

Washington (Special).—That the regime of the United States in Cuba will continue for many months:

That at the municipal elections, to be held probably in June, the Moderates will be defeated by the Liberals.

That the low and vicious elements of the population will thus secure the offices.

That diplomatic representations will then be made to the United State by England, France, Germany and Spain; that they will look to this country for damages in case of destruction of their property in the island:

That the situation will compel the United States to announce a protectorate over Cuba.

Such is the tenor of private advices received here from the Head of the Antilles; and it can be stated that they are largely corroborated by information from official sources now in possession of the Washington administration.

It is pointed out that in Cuba the conservative, prosperity-loving class is in a hopeless minority. Fully 90 per cent. of the vote population own little more than the clothes they walk in—perhaps a machete, less frequently a horse or a donkey. They are the kind that for $3 to $5 are ready to take to the woods and start a "revolution."

This is the element which will win when the elections are held, and it is said to be quite possible that a negro may be elected mayor of Havana.

The propertyholders purpose to take no part in the elections, for the reason that a standing force of United States an object-lesson as to the character of the men who will make laws of establishing a Republican government of their own, for the very reasonably safe in doing this, knowing that the Congress now has the right and power to remove any municipal officer who misbehaves.

But they expect the most effective result of the election of the low element of the island to be the creation of uneasiness and alarm in the minds of foreigners who have large investments in the island as to what will be the result if the elections are continued and the Congress of the Republic should fall into the hands of the same class.

Citizens of Great Britain have, it is said, at least $100,000,000 invested in Cuba. Of that more than $60,000 is in the Cuban railways, $30,000,000 in sugar and $25,000,000 in tobacco.

German citizens have about $40,000,000 invested in sugar and tobacco, and Frenchmen have about $10,000,000 in the sugar industry.

Spain owns practically two-thirds of the land and property in Cuba, and more than half of the city of Havana and still retains the largest part of the commercial and trading interests. Spaniards have made investments of all kinds running up to at least $125,000,000.

These figures are declared to be well within the mark, and it is claimed that all of these investments which are the backbone of Cuban trade and prosperity will be jeopardized by the access to power of those agitators and radical leaders who rely upon the rifle and machete to elect them to office.

It is regarded as certain, therefore, that the foreign government named, on behalf of their citizens will appeal to the United States to prevent the threatened calamity, accompanying that appeal with the statement that, as the responsibility will rest on this country, the duty to the United States to recoup them for losses as they may have sustained.

Subtreasury Was Robbed.

Chicago (Special).—The counting of the $62,000,000 in the Chicago subtreasury, to determine whether the shortage of $147,000 discovered on February 20, was due to a mistake in bookkeeping, was finished Monday without the discovery of anything to explain the shortage other than that the money actually was stolen. Capt. Porter, of the Secret Service, said that the thieves had learned nothing new about the disappearance of the money.

Terrorists Still Active.

Warsaw (By Cable).—In spite of the apparent calm in this city there has been an decrease in terrorist activity. During the past three days three stations on the Vistula Railroad have been attacked and robbed and several policemen killed. Brigandage is on the increase, and the fear is increasing on the highways or to live in country districts, especially as the police authorities seem unable to cope with the situation.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

American Locomotive declared its regular dividend on the preferred stock.

C. I. Hudson says the short interest in the market amounts to 1,000,000 shares and is "certain a great bear panic within ten days."

Edward B. Smith & Company have paid for Philadelphia & Erie 4 per cents. It may be that this firm is acquiring as much of the guaranteed 2 per cent. of the stock as possible with a view of turning it over to the Pennsylvania.

Erie's inability to go ahead with needed improvements is the very simple reason that it cannot raise the necessary $25,000,000. Caused heavy liquidation of that stock.

A Wall Street rumor is that when H. C. Frick last week took a great block of Reading, he borrowed the shares for delivery, not delivering his own in order not to let the brokers know from whom he was coming. It is also said, that the buying orders just before the panic was due to his covering of the heavy short contract.

Baltimore & Ohio's gross earnings in February increased $136,385, but net profits decreased $411,991. The advance in wages amounted $150,000.

If the Great Northern is prevented by law from selling $60,000,000 of new stock, J. J. Hill will probably sell an equal amount of short term notes. As he would put out the stock at par, the money would come to the company 2 per cent., that being the dividend rate. The notes can be sold probably on a 6 per cent. basis so that the Great Northern will save 1 per cent. a year on its new money.

DOINGS OF THE OLD DOMINION

The Latest Virginia News Told in Short Order.

Shortly before noon, as No. 8 eastbound passenger train on the Norfolk and Western was pulling into the railroad yard at Crewe, it collided an open switch and sideswiped a yard engine, which was standing on another track, both engines being badly wrecked. The mail car was reduced to kindling wood, and the baggage car was also broken up. The wreckage took fire, but was extinguished by a citizens' bucket brigade. Fireman T. H. Brown, of the passenger engine, was killed. He leaves a wife and one child at Crewe. Engineer John Pence was caught under the passenger engine, which had to be removed before he could be taken out. His condition is critical, and it is not thought he will recover. His home is at Crewe. Eugene Cheatham, of the yard engine, and Flaman, were slightly hurt. None of the passengers was injured. A switchman, who admitted leaving the switch open, immediately fled and has not yet been apprehended.

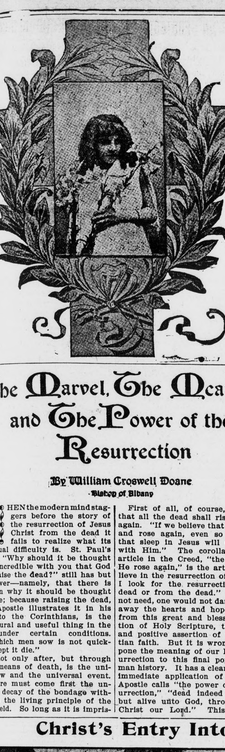
Fishermen, off Fort Monroe, have entered against the action of the commandant. He thought the prize that the fishermen were carrying the officers at the fort for fish for dinner, but they refused on the ground, effect, that if the fishermen did not get the contents in their charges that they would be "fiddling to fish in the waters over which he has jurisdiction." The fishermen have been obey the order. They have been selling their own catches for a good catch, and now say that they do not fish at the fort because they can get a better price than the fort pays.

The fishermen have applied for a license to take fish in Portsmouth harbor, which has been refused.

A called meeting of the Common Council of Roanoke passed a resolution for the erection of a City Market house at a cost of $25,000. This includes the possibility of the sale of the new Randolph market house to the Council at the cost of construction or for $111,000. The Stricklad will erect a handsome seven-story business and office building on the present site of the Roanoke at a cost of $150,000. The basement and lower floors have been leased for 15 years to a large mercantile concern.

The larger part of the Italian briarwood is found along from Staunton and Harrisonburg to Bedford and on the north to Calabria on the south; the Carolina and Virginia. Tennessee, Umbria, the Roman provinces, the three provinces of Calabria, as well as the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia furnishing an abundant supply.

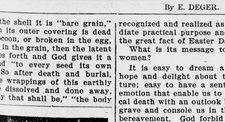
Often in France a manservant is employed to do housework which in America generally is regarded as a woman's work. He makes the beds, sweeps and cleans the rooms, goes to market, cooks and sometimes even does the washing.



By William Crowell Doane
Bishop of Albany

WHEN the modern mind staggers before the story of the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead it fails to realize what it is called on to believe. It is a question, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" still has but one answer—namely, that there is no reason why it should be thought incredible; because raising the dead, as the Apostle illustrates it in his Epistle to the Corinthians, is the most natural and useful thing in the world under certain conditions. "That which men sow is not quickened except it die."

Life not only after, but through and by means of death, is the universal law and the universal event. Only there must come first the unfolding by decay of the bourgeon with which the living principle of the seed is held. So long as it is imprisoned in the shell it is "bare grain," but when its outer covering is dead it is the source of power to clothe it with a body "even as it hath pleased Him." So after death and burial, this the wreckage of this earthly life are dissolved and "God giveth it a body that shall be," "the body



of glory," shall emerge in the fullness of time.

The miracle or marvel of this resurrection of Jesus Christ, like other miracles, lies in the fact that it disregarded the element of time and also of decay. "He saw no corruption."

So much for the marvel of it. Now for the meaning of it.

First of all, of course, it means that all the dead shall rise and live again. "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so they also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." The contrary to the article in the Creed, "the third day He rose again," is the article "I believe in the resurrection of the body." I look for the resurrection of the dead or from the dead." One does not need, one would not dare, to draw away the hearts and hopes of men from this great and blessed revelation of Holy Scripture, this strong and positive assertion of the Christian faith. But it is wrong to postpone the meaning of our Lord's resurrection to the final judgment of human history. It has a clear and more immediate application of what the Apostle calls "the power of His resurrection," "dead indeed unto sin, but alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord." This must be recognized and realized as the immediate practical purpose and result of the great fact of Easter Day.

What is the purpose to men and women?

It is easy to dream a dream of hope and delight about the far future; easy to have a sentiment and emotion that enable us to face physical death with an outlook beyond the grave and console us in the hour of bereavement; but the practical duty should be any shadowing of this hope. But the practical question concerns our daily life now.

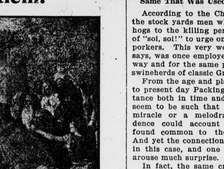
Humanity stands to-day, as it has stood for all these generations, facing the fact of the wonderful life that our Lord lived here on earth, with the strange and inexplicable combination of fleshly reality without the restrains and hindrances of the flesh. And that means, in the first place, the pattern set, and in the next place the power given us to live the lives on higher lines.

Christianity has again English, the great Easter thought is that we may not be absorbed and immersed in merely earthly and material ideals, thoughts and things. Life, never more than in our day, is crowded with business, with pleasure, even where it is not choked with indulgence and excesses.

The idlers and loungers, with no thought but amusement, are far too many.

The craze for accumulation of material wealth is wearing out the strength and dulling all the finer faculties of men and women. And the carelessness and idleness of people who, with opportunities of service to society and the demands of home duties, waste daylight hours and turn night into day with games of chance, accentuated too often with the convolsuness of gambling, are a reproach

Christ's Entry Into Jerusalem.



The Resurrection Morning.

The Easter Chick's Fate.

"Peep! Peep!" said the chick as he turned about,
A little fat fluff of bright yellow—
"If I had been late but a week and a day,
I'd be an unfortunate fellow.
An Easter egg is an excellent feature,
If you're not the egg," said the silly creature.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Because air is elastic and water is not, a German aeronaut declares that the form of propeller best adapted to the navigation of the latter element would not yield equally happy results in the former.

The connection between sun spot and meteorological disturbances on the earth is a well-established fact, but astronomers only know that it is electrical and they can not tell in any case what the particular result will be.

An earthquake is, as a rule, a very harmless thing. Professor Milne, who is one of the greatest authorities in the world on the subject, says that 30,000 shocks a year are now recorded. According to Dr. Charles Davison, the British Isles have one earthquake recorded every month.

According to the results of recent experiments the flame of acetylene is five times as hot as that known except that of the electric arc. The following figures have been given by Mr. Maffi: Bunsen burner, 1871 degrees; acetylene flame, 2548 degrees; alcohol-blast burner, 1705 degrees; Denayrouse burner—half alcohol, half petroleum gas, 1900 degrees; hydrogen flame, 2420 degrees. These are all Centigrade degrees.

By way of experiment, an American, who is mentioned as "a sport and an artist," made a wager in Vienna with an athlete that the latter could not endure the falling of a pint of water on his head, drop by drop, in one spot, from a height of only three feet. The athlete had an enormous hand, lined with skin almost as thick and tough as cowhide. But when about 300 drops had fallen there was a change of opinion, and at the 420th drop he gave up, declaring that he could no longer endure the torture.—Tid-Bits.

According to scientists, ptomaines are poisonous products formed in fish, meat, milk and other articles of food by a process of decomposition that have little effect upon the digestion. Bacteria probably promote their formation; but on that point there is some doubt. Ptomaine, in fact, develops in consequence of a failure to keep food properly cool, or to be kept for some time, sealing air-tight. Ptomaine poisoning is quicker in its results, excruciating in pain, and often death following close after eating foods improperly cooked or canned.

CALLS FOR THE HOGS.

Cry Used in Chicago Stock Yards the Same That Was Used by Greeks.

According to the Chicago Tribune the stock yards men who are driving hogs to the killing pens use the cry of "sol, sol," to urge on the sluggish porkers. This very word, the paper says, was once employed in the same way and for the same purpose by the swineherds of classic Greece.

Long before the days of Pericles to present day Packingtown, the distance both in time and space, would seem to be small, but there was a miracle or a melodramatic coincidence would account for what is found common to those extremes. And yet the connection is a clear one in this case, and one which does not arouse much surprise.

In fact, the same cry is found in England and on the steppes of Russia. There are a score of reasons why it should be heard in Germany and in one nearest at hand is that Lithuanians, Slavonians and Swedes are plentiful among the workers in the stock yards. And in those languages the words used to designate the hog are closely related to the Latin and Greek "sus" on the one hand and English and Scandinavian "swine" on the other.

And if sound, rather than spelling be considered, it is well to remember that the latter word for sow is "zeug," while the same word in old Irish is "suig." What the word "sot" really means to a shoat has happened to overhear it out in Packington is that no matter how far apart Anglo-Saxon and Slav, Teuton and Celt may feel themselves to be, they are all close relatives—members of one great race, the Aryan, and heirs to languages that are so many branches of one mother tongue, the Indo-European.

Bootleggers' Scheme.

The bootlegger usually gets his share of the blame in Indian Territory, but now it is asserted of being in part responsible for congestion of trains on various lines. The bootlegger may appear to be ignorant, but as a rule he is full of schemes and plans. Since the new law has applied to freight cars, he, while riding the rods, takes advantage of the opportunity afforded and stops the train where he pleases.

The man in a quantity of whisky does not care to take chances on losing his liquor by riding clear into the town where he expects to reap a good profit from the sale of the stuff. Consequently he uses the airbrake for the purpose for which it was originally intended. When the train comes to a standstill, he, or they—as the case may be—alight quickly and make for cover. This practice is usually resorted to at night time and the bootlegger has a sure thing on a good getaway. In case where the train is stopped on a grade it isnsometime half an hour before heavy tonnage can be moved. — Muskogee Correspondence Kansas City Journal.

No Child of Charity.

The home newspaper is in no sense a child of charity. It earns twice over every dollar it receives and is second to no enterprise in contributing to the upbuilding of a community. Its patr